

rate class and their certificates valued as an independent association in respect of contribution and funds.

1916, ch. 343, sec. 244L1.

244L1. Nothing in sections 229 to 244N, both inclusive, shall be taken or construed as applying to corporations, societies or voluntary associations the business of which is conducted strictly upon the mortuary assessment plan, and of which the death benefit certificates are issued for no fixed amount, and are limited to a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in the case of any one person.

Mining Companies.

245. Repealed. (Act 1918, ch. 417.)

1904, art. 23, sec. 228. 1888, art. 23, sec. 146. 1860, art. 77, sec. 2. 1868, ch. 471, sec. 139. 1912, ch. 112. 1918, ch. 204.

246. The president and directors of any corporation mentioned in the preceding section shall be invested with full power to locate and construct a railroad or railroads, with necessary appurtenances, and shall be empowered to condemn a right of way for such purposes, beginning the same at, or near, the mines, manufactories or works of said corporation and running to any convenient point or points that may best suit the convenience and interest of said corporation, or beginning at the tipple or other works of said corporation or at a place where said corporation intends or designs to erect such tipple or other works, and running either on the surface, underground, or by elevated road, or partly on the surface and partly by the other methods, or one of them, to the vein of coal or other minerals at the point at which said corporation may desire to open or work the same; and to use and control said "railroad or railroads, and the necessary vehicles and appurtenances thereto belonging"; provided however that the right of condemnation granted by this section shall in no case be allowed to interfere with the workings of any other mine or mines.

Railroad Companies.

261.

The precise route between the termini must to a great extent be left to the discretion of the company; it is practically impossible to definitely locate the precise route before the company is incorporated. Termini held sufficiently designated. When a corporation is formed under the general law, no further proof is required to show that the incorporators have accepted the charter than their compliance with the provisions of the statute. Questions of the sufficiency of the description of the termini in the charter, of the existence of the corporation, etc., are for the court; jury trial properly denied. *Hyattsville v. Washington, etc., R. Co.*, 122 Md. 668.

To the notes to this section on page 250 of volume 3 of the Annotated Code, add *Hyattsville v. Washington, etc., R. Co.*, 122 Md. 660, and *Hyattsville v. Washington, etc., R. Co.*, 124 Md. 578.